

# THE U.F.A.

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THE UNITED FARMERS of ALBERTA

Vol. I.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, NOVEMBER 15, 1922

No. 18

## Is the U.F.A. Plan of Co-operation Constructive?

By H. W. Wood

In a recent editorial, after condemning the organized group principle, which is steadily growing in general favor, especially among organized farmers, the Albertan moralizes as follows:—

"What we need now is as much co-operation and union as we can get. We cannot become a great nation with group working against group, class against class, neighbor against neighbor."

I take it that no intelligent, sincere person of mature age will disagree with this statement. The only defect in it (and it is a serious one) is that it does not go nearly far enough. It could have been made complete without any sacrifice of truth, by saying that, "What we need now," always have needed and always will need, "is as much co-operation and union as possible." Civilization can never be perfected and no nation can ever become truly great "with group working against group, class against class, neighbor against neighbor," and individual against individual. The U.F.A. stands uncompromisingly for "as much co-operation and union as we can get." But the question is, how much can we get, and how is the best way to go about getting it?

Co-operation is a method, embracing order, system, law, spirit. It is not a thing that can be miraculously breathed upon the people, even by the Albertan. Co-operation is a growth that must be systematically and scientifically developed. The U.F.A. is trying to go about that development in a systematic, orderly way. It is beginning at the lowest unit (the individual) and trying to bring a number of these units (as many as practicable) together co-operatively and thus establish a higher unit (an organized group). This larger unit will be much stronger and have much more capacity for co-operating with other like units. The Albertan says that it is opposed to "group working against group." So are we. We want the groups to co-operate with each other for the welfare of the nation, which we interpret to mean for the best interest of all classes and all individuals in the nation. But the Albertan is opposed to the groups acting as groups. How can groups co-operate if they do not establish and maintain their group identity? The Albertan is opposed to the organized group unit, because it assumes that these units cannot, or will not, co-operate with each other, but will necessarily work against each other. The Albertan being opposed to competition, or "working against each other" and opposed to the organized group unit, the only avenue left open to it is to call the individuals out of the group, and establish the individual citizenship unit and bring these individuals back into

the mongrel, unorganized political party group. It advocates this in face of the fact that the last two hundred years have demonstrated that the individuals cannot develop sufficient co-operative efficiency by this method to protect their interests. Also in spite of the fact that no one, not even the Albertan, has ever been able to give a single logical reason for believing that individuals ever will be able to protect their interests by this method.

The Albertan is calling us back to the political party, assuming that organized groups will not co-operate with each other. Does the Albertan expect to get co-operation between the political party groups? Individuals cannot co-operate efficiently in the political party; the political parties will not co-operate with each other, and "what we need now is as much co-operation and union as we can get." The U.F.A. has investigated and found useless the political party system; it has faithfully done its best to develop a constructive co-operative program; this program was endorsed in the last Alberta election by some sixty or seventy thousand independent voters, but the Albertan has condemned and pronounced sentence upon it. All it offers to the U.F.A. members and to the thousands of independent voters who rejected the useless political party system is the thing they rejected. Is this all the Albertan has to offer?

The present is filled with grave distress; the future is ominous with dire, black, imminent danger. Agriculture, the foundation of our nation's economic strength, is crumbling, and if this decaying process is not arrested the whole economic superstructure will eventually fall in ruin. The situation is so grave that it would seem incredible that any serious minded man would withhold a single mite of his best constructive ability to meet it. Has the Albertan any constructive policy to meet the situation in bringing about the co-operation that is now so much needed?

Constructive guidance is needed everywhere. It is easy to offer destructive criticism. Sometimes it is needed and beneficial, but it is frequently made harmful, without any redeeming benefits. What the elements of progress need in these troublous times is constructive advice and guidance. The Albertan as a member of the public press has great responsibility for giving such information and guidance. It assumes that the organized group is wrong, and that the political party is right. Assumptions do not constitute information and guidance, unless there is logic and reason to support them. What we want and need are the reasons why.

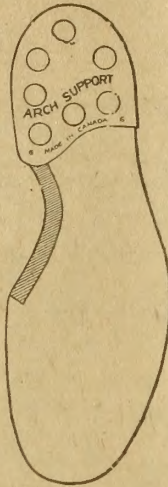


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# THE U. F. A.

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Vol. I.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, NOVEMBER 15th, 1922

No. 18

## EDITORIAL

From the standpoint of Alberta the outcome of the Winnipeg conference is satisfactory. The position of the organized farmers of this Province is as strong, their Parliamentary representatives are more effectively mobilized, and their capacity and opportunity for usefulness are greater than they have ever been. Upon matters of organization fundamental differences exist between the Alberta representatives and a majority of those from other Provinces, but nothing has so far developed to prevent the most active Parliamentary co-operation between the two groups of representatives.

The whole controversy turns upon the differences between the Alberta plan of democratic organization on the one hand, and the political party system on the other. The Alberta members recognize that they are in fact elected for legislative purposes only. They could not logically assent to the creation, by themselves as elected members, of any form of centralized committee to assume control of the political activities of the electorate. This control cannot be democratically exercised unless it is vested entirely in the organized citizens themselves.

Nothing was done at the conference to impair the right of each Province to deal with matters of organization in its own way. The Alberta members declined to become parties to the calling of a conference for the purpose of forming a central organization to direct political activities, and in consequence of their action the conference unanimously agreed that any such decision must be left to the proper organizations in each of the Provinces concerned.

As to the desirability of effective Parliamentary co-operation no difference of opinion exists. In order to co-ordinate the Parliamentary activities of the members from each of the Provinces a new departure was made by the creation of an executive committee. Each representative on this committee is elected by and answerable to the group of members in his own Provincial unit. As chairman of the committee the conference elected Robert Forke, M.P. for Brandon. Each Provincial group is represented by one member, with the exception of Ontario, which has two representatives. The representative responsible to the Alberta group is Alfred Speakman. The chairman and his committeemen will function during the Parliamentary session.

The U.F.A. is "selfish," "narrow," "factional," "parochial," "not democratic," "the antithesis of national."—See editorial of a column and a half in the Calgary Herald.

"Paint Canada in attractive colors," advises Baron Shaughnessy, in appealing to the Canadian Government to

spend money freely upon immigration propaganda. Would it not be sound policy to ascertain first why more people have left Canada during the past ten years than have entered the country? Painting Canada in attractive colors will never fill Canada's vacant spaces until farming is upon a paying basis. And when it is no paint will be needed.

\* \* \*

If the farmers will "aim high enough," says the Calgary Herald, they may create in Canada a new political party, in structure "like the Conservative or the Liberal party," and exercise a "moderating influence" on the existing parties equal to that of Roosevelt's third party in the United States. In the same editorial the Herald declares that the Republican party has fallen into "serious errors," and that a "curbing influence" is required. If both of the Herald's statements are correct the "moderating influence" of this third party can have been neither very powerful nor in any degree permanent. The Herald itself does not appear to have been entirely satisfied.

\* \* \*

"As the monetary affairs of the country are now shaped, it is possible for those in control of credit to relax their hold a little, let credit flow a trifle more freely, and so to create a semblance of prosperity. This is a statement that scarcely needs demonstration, but if it did, a reference to machine-made 'deflation' would suffice. 'Deflation' is possible because of 'inflation,' both of which are not the action of economic law, but the decision of certain human beings who are in control of the machinery by which these things are done. It may be a beneficent power when wisely used; it certainly is a dangerous power when ignorantly or selfishly used; but it is beyond doubt that it is far too important a power to entrust to any man or group of men, especially when such men are in a position to be benefited both by inflation and deflation."—Henry Ford in the Dearborn Independent.

\* \* \*

"We spent in the seven years from 1914 to 1921 as much as we spent in the 2½ centuries before 1914. This money was provided chiefly by borrowing, and the greater part of that borrowing was of an artificial character—that is to say, huge masses of credit were created by the use of the printing press."—The London Times in a recent issue.

\* \* \*

"Reforms have all to wait on finance, and in finance we can only hope that our Governments will struggle for a time against recurring crises till the futility of the present form of financial control has received the same demonstration as results when pills are repeatedly proffered to earthquakes."—The New Age.



# The Problem of the Natural Resources

By Hon. J. E. Brownlee

## PART THREE

### Final Stage in the Negotiations

Now we come to the final stage. Premier King on assuming office, and in compliance with the platform of the Liberal Party, wrote the letter which has been published in the papers. Two principles at least are involved in that letter. First, an earnest desire to settle the question; then the suggestion that the question could be best settled by transferring the resources as they stood now, and forgetting the past, that the Province make no claim for compensation; or, if the Province did not accept that, he would be prepared to make an accounting up to the present time, the inference being that his Government would simply take the ledger of the Department of the Interior and if anything were coming to any of the Provinces it would be paid to that Province.

Representatives from each of the Prairie Provinces met at Ottawa and had a series of meetings with the Premier. It was soon apparent that as far as Alberta and Saskatchewan were concerned the Dominion Government would not go back further than 1905. Manitoba having been incorporated as a Province since 1870 was not faced with that difficulty. Manitoba received a written statement from the Premier which led to the supposition that Manitoba has succeeded in getting its resources. Representatives of Alberta and Saskatchewan simply took the position that we were there to negotiate a settlement and we were not interested in any general statement of principles. We stayed after Manitoba left, and even after the Saskatchewan representatives left the Premier and myself remained and as you know the Premier has been back to Ottawa since.

The situation seems to have cleared somewhat so far as the Maritime Provinces are concerned, and the Dominion Government. We met a cordial reception and they were prepared to listen to the argument which we advanced. But of course, some very strong views were expressed from the Maritime Provinces' standpoint. In the Maritime Provinces for the last three years there has been very strong propaganda and every effort has been made to arouse public opinion against any transfer of the resources, excepting on terms which will give the Maritime Provinces some further consideration by way of better terms.

### Value of Resources Over-Estimated

Now here is the difficulty which we find even in our own Province. There seems to be a general opinion that if we could get our natural resources that all our financial difficulties would be over. The value of our natural resources is over-estimated not only in the East, but right here in the West, and I wish to give you a few figures which I think will bear out this statement. Not with any suggestion that we should not continue our fight, but to have people consider whether or not the Province is to be as financially well off as at present seems to be the opinion.

### Mineral Resources

We have, as you know, very large coal deposits. I would be the last man to try to underestimate the value of these

Mr. Brownlee's third and concluding article on "The Problem of the Natural Resources" is published in this number. As "The U.F.A." goes to press Premier Greenfield and Mr. Brownlee are in Ottawa, where they represent the Government of Alberta at a conference called by the Dominion Government to consider the question of the future control of the natural resources of the Prairie Provinces.

deposits. But they are only valuable in so far as we have a market for them, and it is going to take some time to develop a market for any great part of our coal. Now after great difficulty I procured from Ottawa when we were there the last time, certain figures; a statement of the receipts classified according to the revenue; from timber lands, from coal by way of royalty and by way of leases and the revenue from gas and oil. I also have, although it is only an estimate, because in Ottawa they keep all the books of the three Provinces together, a statement of the expenditure in the Province of Alberta since 1905, under the different headings. I have simply taken two years, which seem to me to be two fairly representative years, and in making my computation I have eliminated certain things which appear in the Dominion expenditure. The Geodetic survey we consider to be a Dominion matter, and I have eliminated the expenditure, as well as one or two other headings. I have only included civil government expense, salaries for Dominion lands, a certain amount of survey work which will have to be continued if we take over our resources, and one other item.

### The Financial Aspect

I took the year 1914-1915 as the year showing the largest revenue before the war. The total revenue from all sources was \$1,845,982. And taking only those headings which I have mentioned I found that the expenditure was \$1,424,953, leaving a net balance of \$421,000.

Now at the present time we are getting annually as subsidy in lieu of lands \$562,500. I think that is the amount; it may be off just a little, but roughly that is the amount. That is a subsidy coming to us especially because we did not get our resources, and that subsidy comes to us for all time. When the population increases to 800,000 that subsidy becomes \$750,000, etc. In other words, without having anything to do with the natural resources at all we are receiving a subsidy which will never be less than it is now, and as against our present subsidy in the year 1914-15 the net profit was \$421,029. The last year that we have figures for was 1919-20. The total revenue was \$1,805,562, the expenditure under those same headings \$1,304,312, or a net profit of \$501,250, as compared with a subsidy of \$562,500.

Now I am quite prepared to admit that we may be able to effect certain economies in the administration of these resources if we administer them close at hand. I think possibly I could say without criticism of the Dominion Government that there has been a certain amount of extravagance in the handling of the resources because the administra-

tion is from a distance. But even assuming that we could cut that expenditure down by quite a considerable amount, it does not appear that we would be much better off financially.

The statement has been made that we are foolish if we do not take the resources at once, because we would get from our minerals alone more than the subsidy. The figures do not bear that out. They are as follows:

1916-17, \$304,000; 1917-18, \$298,000; 1918-19, \$273,000; 1919-20, \$491,000. These are the gross amounts, without considering any administration whatever, so that we cannot say that we would get more than from the subsidy.

Then again the revenue derived from oil is greatly exaggerated. In only one year did we receive a very large sum, and that was in the year of the oil boom, and was about \$980,000. In some years the receipts from this source are only about \$60,000 or \$70,000. I have submitted those figures just to show you that until at least we have markets that will enable us to dispose of a larger amount of minerals, we will not be very much better off financially, even if we are as well off financially as at present.

### Lands Alienated

Now the question comes as to whether or not we have any reason whatsoever for going back of 1905. In the first place, let me remind you that the agitation for Provincial autonomy began in 1900. Prior to 1900 only 3,000,000 acres of land had been alienated. In the next five years 10,000,000 acres were alienated for railway construction. In other words, if we had accidentally the good fortune to have become incorporated in 1900, we would have been able to demand on the present basis an account for ten million acres of land in addition to that alienated since 1905. A total of 6,440,000 acres of select land in the Province of Alberta between 1900 and 1905 were alienated for the purpose of constructing railways in B.C., Manitoba and Ontario. Is it reasonable for us to say we will not ask for any consideration for these select lands, carrying with them coal and mineral rights, for railway construction outside the Province? It is a matter for you to decide if it is fair to give up all payment or consideration for all this land, carrying with it mines and mineral rights.

### Loss of Royalties

What does that mean? In 1918 a total of 5,900,000 tons of coal were mined in the Province. In 1919 there were 4,900,000 tons of coal mined in the Province. In 1920 a total of 6,800,000 tons of coal were mined in the Province. Almost exactly one-half of that bears no revenue whatever to the Province, because the land had been alienated to different corporations. In 1918 only 2,984,000 tons carried any royalty, 2,987,000 tons did not carry any royalty. In other words, if we take over our resources to-day we take them over knowing that because of the alienation of lands in the Province prior to 1905 we are to-day deprived of royalties from practically fifty per cent. of the coal production in the Province. Figures are

(Continued on page 15)



# The Constituency Conventions

## OLDS PROVINCIAL CONVENTION

The Olds U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association, in convention at Olds, Nov. 4, passed a resolution asking that the Relief Act be amended to include territory further north. Another resolution asked the Provincial Government to establish banking facilities to handle all credit for the Province, at cost. A resolution asking members of the Legislature to refund \$150 of the special session indemnity was voted down unanimously, and another resolution, which was carried, suggested the payment to members of the Legislature of a yearly salary of \$2,000.

N. S. Smith, M.L.A., addressed the delegates, dealing particularly with the Relief Act, and stated that arrangements had been made for a committee to look after the financial affairs of any farmers who desired their assistance. A vote of confidence in the member was carried.

D. J. Hibbs of Huxley, in discussing the present condition of the farmers, declared that so long as the monied interests retain control over the credit of the people, no Government that may be elected will be able to achieve fundamental reforms.

W. J. Moran was elected president and E. W. Meers secretary-treasurer.

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## SEDGEWICK DEMANDS WHEAT BOARD

Forty-one Locals were represented at the annual convention of the Sedgewick U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association, held in Killam, Nov. 2nd. The convention adopted resolutions favoring the establishment of a Wheat Board, asking protection for farmers in financial difficulties, asking the Provincial Government to reduce taxes by curtailing expenditures, and opposing the colonization scheme of the Canada Colonization Association. Two resolutions dealing with the sessional indemnity were tabled.

The president's report dealt with the past year's work of the organization. A. G. Andrews, secretary, in reporting to the convention, also gave the financial statement, showing the very satisfactory balance of \$500 in the bank. The membership fee was reduced from \$1 to 25 cents. The number of Locals belonging to the association is 52, with a membership of 905.

A. G. Andrews, M.L.A., reported upon the work done by him, since his election in June last, and gave an interesting synopsis of the work of the U.F.A. Government. W. T. Lucas, M.P., spoke upon Federal matters. Votes of confidence in both members and in the Provincial Government were carried.

Officers were elected as follows:—President, S. McLennan, Merna; first vice-president, Mrs. H. Hallum, Fairdorian Valley; second vice-president, H. Swan, Alliance; executive, Carl Colvin (sec.-treas.), Merna; F. W. Smith, Sedgewick; J. Larsen, Strome; R. Armstrong, Wavy Lake. A large number of visitors attended. Mr. McLennan presided.

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## VEGREVILLE PROVINCIAL CONVENTION

Although delegates from all parts of the constituency attended the convention of the Vegreville U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association, it was decided to postpone the regular business until the Locals had paid their dues and placed

Reports of all Federal and Provincial Constituency conventions upon which information has been received are given on this page. In certain cases where reports from secretaries are not yet available, brief accounts have been obtained from other sources.

their delegates in good standing. The convention was held on Oct. 27th.

W. T. Lucas, M.P., and A. M. Matheson, M.L.A., addressed the meeting, and were accorded votes of confidence. Mr. Lucas dealt with the Wheat Board and the Bank Act. Mr. Matheson urged the necessity of keeping the organization intact, declaring that intensive co-operation would be necessary to enable the majority of farmers to retain ownership of their farms during the next ten years.

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## WANT MEN SELECTED FOR WHEAT BOARD

In a resolution passed by the annual convention of the Didsbury Provincial Constituency Association on October 30th, asking the establishment of the Wheat Board by the Alberta Provincial Legislature in time to handle the 1923 crop, it was suggested that an effort should be made at once to find suitable men for the positions of chairman and vice-chairman. The convention, which was held at Acme, also asked that conditions at the Alberta stockyards, Calgary, should be improved, and that Government assistance be given toward the making of market rather than tourist roads.

### The Sessional Indemnity

After debate the following resolution, with reference to the sessional indemnity, was carried, with four delegates dissenting:—

"Whereas, there has been much controversy over the question of the proper amount of indemnity to be paid to members of the Provincial Legislature, especially for attending any special session that may be called, and

"Whereas, Section 53 of Chapter 2, 1909, An Act Respecting the Legislative Assembly of Alberta reads as amended: 'In each session of the Legislative Assembly there shall be allowed and payable to each member attending such session an allowance of \$2,000.00 and no more; and

"Whereas, at the last special session of the Legislative Assembly of Alberta the members to overcome this section passed a special act setting the indemnity at \$250.00 for that special session, and

"Whereas, in our opinion it is not in accordance with the best business methods to leave the option with the members whether they take the whole indemnity or fix a lower amount for special sessions, and

"Whereas, we believe that all the business of the Province should be carried on by our elected membership, systematically and orderly, with every possible cause of confusion eliminated; therefore be it

"Resolved by the Didsbury Provincial Constituency Convention that we are in favor of having the question of salary and indemnity of members definitely fixed by statutory enactment; that we believe this should be done by fixing an annual salary covering all the services a member is expected to render during the year, including a full regular session; that a per diem amount of not over twenty dollars should be fixed to cover the actual time required by each member in attending any special or emergency session; that only members who attend the special or emergency session be allowed this per diem. Be it further

"Resolved, that we ask our member to make every effort to secure legislation in accordance with this resolution."

The convention expressed confidence in A. B. Claypool, the member of the Legislature for the constituency. Presi-

dent Wood delivered an address on wheat marketing during the evening.

Officers were elected as follows:—President, A. J. Bell, Three Hills; vice-president, Mrs. L. Stenberg, Swallow; secretary-treasurer, J. S. Earle, Acme; director at large, Norman Clarke; directors: District No. 1, S. N. Wright, Carbon; L. B. Hart, Carbon; District No. 2, Mrs. L. M. Giffen, Swallow; J. S. Earle, Acme; District No. 3, Mrs. H. W. Wood, Carstairs; G. T. Jones, Rodney; District No. 4, Mrs. George Hoag, Carstairs; James McDougall, Didsbury.

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## CORONATION CONVENTION

The annual convention of the Coronation U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association, held in Monitor on Nov. 7th, heard addresses from Geo. Bevington on the financial and banking system, and from C. Rice-Jones on wheat marketing. The latter was appointed advisory member of a committee to draw up a scheme for a wheat pool for the constituency, to be put into operation in the event of failure to secure the Wheat Board in time for the 1923 crop.

C. Fawcett, Consort, was elected president; C. C. Wager, Federal, vice-president; E. G. Gardiner, secretary-treasurer; W. E. Glazier, J. Mitchell, F. Doherty, directors.

The convention was attended by over two hundred delegates and visitors.

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## Coming Events

### EAST AND WEST CALGARY

The annual convention of the East and West Calgary U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. District Associations will be held jointly in the Hood and Irvine Hall, Calgary, on Wednesday, November 22nd, commencing at 10.30 o'clock.

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### MACLEOD CONVENTION NOV. 30

The annual convention of the Macleod U.F.A. Federal Constituency Association will be held in Macleod on Thursday, November 30th.

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### LETHBRIDGE CONVENTION

The Lethbridge U.F.A. Federal Constituency Association will hold their annual convention in Lethbridge on November 29th.

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### EAST EDMONTON CONVENTION

The annual meeting of the East Edmonton U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Federal Constituency Association will be held on December 20th at Edmonton, opening at 10 a.m.

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### MEDICINE HAT PROVINCIAL CONVENTION

The annual convention of the Medicine Hat U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association will be held in Medicine Hat on Nov. 28th.

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### PEMBINA CONVENTION DEC. 2nd

The third annual convention of the Pembina U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association will be held in Prossers' Theatre, Westlock, on Saturday, December 2nd, commencing at ten o'clock. All secretaries in the Pembina and Clearwater constituencies have been notified of this meeting. Hon. J. E. Brownlee has been invited to address the afternoon session.



# The Provincial Secretary's Page

## Information For Officers and Members.

### ELECTION OF THE EXECUTIVE

Some inquiries have been received as to why the vote for the Executive at the last Annual Convention has not been published as requested by the Convention. At the March meeting of the Executive the matter was taken up, and an estimate showed that the cost of printing the statement would be \$40. The minutes of the meeting state:

"The Executive thought that in view of the financial situation and also the opinion of Mr. Fream that this particular vote was not so good a representation of the method of proportional representation as the vote which was put out in pamphlet form two years ago, that action in printing this be deferred for the time being."

The statement consists largely of elaborate tables of figures which could not be printed in "The U.F.A."

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### QUALITY OF CREAM IMPROVED

The following explanation was given by the Provincial Dairy Commissioner to a Local which had forwarded through Central Office a resolution requesting that cream graders be employed in all creameries in the Province:

"Early in May last the Department of Agriculture placed Provincial cream graders at forty-three of the creameries in Alberta. The primary duty of the graders was to classify according to the Provincial grade standards the cream brought into the creameries by the producers.

"At the request of the creamery operators, arrangements will be made to have the Provincial cream graders make their check tests of 5% to 10% of the samples of cream tested by the creameries each day during the ensuing winter. Owing to the greatly reduced volume of cream production, it is considered advisable to put the cream grading service upon a winter basis, giving part time service only in a number of local creameries. This is for the purpose of keeping the cost of the service within practicable limits.

"It will interest you to learn that under this year's system of cream marketing, there has been a very marked improvement in the quality and market value of a large percentage of our creamery butter.

"With very few exceptions the cream producers have accepted the new order of things in a spirit of co-operation and the results of the season's work should be reassuring to them from a marketing and general development point of view."

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### NEW RATES ON CREAM

The Board of Railway Commissioners has established a new rate of express charges on three-gallon can cream shipments, amounting to 83 1-3 per cent. of the rate for five-gallon cans, the previous minimum. This rate will apply to shipments on all railways in Alberta.

The schedule is as follows: up to 25 miles, 15 cents; 25 to 50 miles, 18 cents; 50 to 75 miles, 22 cents; 75 to 100 miles, 26 cents; and 8 cents for every additional fifty miles. Cans must be not more than 6 inches high, not less than 10 1/2 inches in diameter at the base, and must be plainly marked to show their capacity.

:o:

### POTATOES STORED IN TRANSIT

Carload shipments of potatoes, consigned via C.P.R. from any Alberta point to stations east of Fort William or in the United States, may be stored for not more than six months in Calgary, Edmonton, Moose Jaw, Regina, Saskatoon, or Winnipeg, at an additional charge of four cents per hundred pounds for terminal service at storage point. The carload minimum is 45,000 pounds, and the

### SEND IN RESOLUTIONS BEFORE DECEMBER 1st

Resolutions passed by district and constituency conventions, for presentation to the Annual Convention, received by Central Office not later than December 1st, will be circulated to the Locals in accordance with the Constitution.

storage point must be in direct line of transit. This regulation became effective September 15th for shipments to Canadian points, and on October 15th for shipments to the U.S., according to a letter from A. T. McKean, division freight agent, Calgary.

:o:

### SHIP EIGHTEEN CARLOADS CATTLE

The Livestock Shipping Association organized by the Owl's Eye Local and neighboring Locals has shipped, since August 8th, eighteen carloads of cattle, hogs and sheep. Seventeen carloads of stock are now awaiting shipment, on account of shortage of cars.

Cattle are consigned by the association from several stations, and it is believed that previous efforts in this direction were less successful because too small a territory was included. The association is making steady progress, and has already saved a considerable sum for its members.

:o:

### SHEEP GRAZING

A resolution passed recently by the Brooks U. F. A. Local urges the reduction of the number of head of sheep to be run on the range in closed areas, by any person or corporation holding leased land, to 500. In the event of its being considered advisable to provide range grazing more extensively for sheep belonging to leasers of land in closed areas, Brooks Local favors the setting apart of a separate defined area for this purpose. The resolution suggests that resident owners of land be allowed to graze sheep on the range in such areas, but that similar rights should not be extended to leasers of land.

:o:

### U. F. A. CO-OPERATIVE GROCERY

The U. F. A. Co-operative Grocery in Olds has just completed its first year in operation, and is moving into a larger store centrally located. The new store is steam heated, electrically lighted, and contains a ladies' rest room. The Co-operative Grocery, which began business on a capital of \$3,000, during its first year sold \$100,000 worth of groceries. It has done a cash business, settled all accounts weekly, and has turned its working capital completely every ten days.

:o:

### HAVE YOU GOT YOUR BUTTON?

Some may ask "Why should we wear a button? We all know that we belong to the U.F.A." That is true, but in your daily life you meet other farmers who perhaps do not belong to the Organization. The button is a sign that you belong to an organized body of farm people endeavoring by united effort to improve the conditions of rural life in this Province. It is an invitation to the unorgan-

ized farmer to join the great fight for a better and fuller rural life.

This small emblem of membership in a great organization such as ours is more powerful than most people realize. Its work is perhaps silent, but very effective.

These buttons can be had for the small sum of 25 cents. See that you have yours in your coat. Either pin or stud can be had from Central Office. Order through your secretary.

:o:

### PAYING OLD DEBTS

In a letter to Central Office, John Ropceon, secretary of Bellis Local, says that he is going out to work in the coal mines for a couple of months, "to pay some of my old debts," and adds, "This is a good miners' organization. They strike, and they get results, not like farmers selling their grain at a quarter of the price. We are too slow."

:o:

### ANNUAL REPORT AND YEAR BOOK

The Annual Report and Year Book of the United Farmers of Alberta contains 160 pages of informative matter concerning the organization. The reports of the various U. F. A. and U. F. W. A. committees — Educational, Labor, Wheat Marketing, Chilled Meat, Legislative, Marketing, Health, and Social Service — as well as the annual reports of the officers of the association could be made the basis of discussion in Local programs.

:o:

### CONSTITUTIONS IN FRENCH

Copies of the Constitution and By-Laws of the U. F. A., printed in French, with the amendments of the last Annual Convention, may be obtained, free of charge, from Central Office. Every Local where there are French speaking farmers in the district should have a number of these Constitutions for their use.

:o:

### KILLAM DISTRICT ASSOCIATION

With the object of stimulating interest in U.F.A. Locals and of assisting in co-operative commercial enterprises, the Killam U.F.A. District Association was organized, and meets in Killam. G. W. Gaudin was elected president, and D. H. Wilson secretary. The following Locals constitute the association:—Killam, Poplar Park, Asquith, Pleasanton, Prairie Park, Crerar, and Willow Hollow.

:o:

The sum of \$65 was realized by a box social and dance given by the Sunniebend Local, and was devoted to the assistance of a family of new settlers, who had suffered from severe illness.

### SESSION OF ALBERTA ASSEMBLY POSTPONED

Owing to the probability that Premier Greenfield and Mr. Brownlee may be in conference with the Dominion Government at Ottawa for some considerable time upon the subject of the natural resources, the opening of the session of the Alberta Legislature has been postponed. The opening date was originally announced as December 7th. The session will not now meet until January 23rd.



# November Bulletin

Issued by the Dominion Department of Agriculture

*NOTE: This is the fourth of a series of monthly bulletins to give timely information of value to farmers*

## Root Vegetable Grades

### ROOT VEGETABLES ACT

The following shall be the grade for—  
**POTATOES** offered for sale in Canada—Canada A, Canada B, Canada C.

**ONIONS** offered for sale in Canada—Fancy, Choice, Standard, Boilers, Sample.

**ALL POTATOES, ONIONS, ARTICHOKES, BEETS, CARROTS, PARSNIPS and TURNIPS** shall be sold by weight.

## Cow Testing

Write to the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner for blank record forms and full instructions and literature on dairy herd improvement. There is no charge for forms.

## Imported Nursery Stock

Importers should note that they are required to notify the

Dominion Entomologist promptly of all orders placed for nursery stock subject to inspection, according to regulations under Destructive Insect and Pest Act.

## Wintering Brood Mares and Colts

Animals going into winter quarters in good condition are half wintered—particularly brood mares and colts. They should be stabled every night from now on. Protect the mare and keep the colt growing, if results are wanted.

## Import Egg Regulations

On October 7th, regulations become effective governing inspection at port of entry of all eggs imported into Canada in lots of ten cases or more.

## Graded Eggs

Consumers may be assured of eggs of prime quality only by buying by grade. Canadian standard grades are being brought to the attention of consumers through newspaper advertising.

## Christmas Cattle Market

Three to four weeks' additional feeding on succulent fodder, combined with a liberal grain ration, will put near-finished stock of good type in first-

class condition for the Christmas trade and return an increased profit per pound of grain.

## "Canada Approved"

In buying meat and meat food products, look for the "Canada Approved" stamp. It is the consumer's only safeguard. Also, purchase Canned Fruits and Vegetables according to government quality marks: Fancy Quality, Choice Quality, Standard Quality, and Second Quality.

## Housing Poultry

Careful attention to housing and feeding of poultry during the early winter months will determine the profit from the flock for the whole winter period when demand is keenest and prices highest.

Valuable publications by the Experimental Farms on poultry-keeping in its different phases will be found in the following list of publications:

## Seasonable Publications

Principles of Poultry House Construction,  
Preparing Poultry Produce for Market,  
Poultry-Keeping in Town and Country,  
Poultry Feeds and Feeding,  
The Farm Flock,  
Crate Feeding,  
The Root Vegetables Act, 1922,  
Keeping Dairy Herd Records,  
Horse Breeding and Rearing of Colts.  
These publications are sent free.

Send applications, postage free, to

Publications Branch  
Dominion Department of Agriculture  
Ottawa

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BOARD OF GRAIN COMMISSIONERS FOR CANADA.

## IMPORTANT NOTICE

FARMERS AND OTHER SHIPPERS OF GRAIN

desiring information as to whether the parties to whom they intend delivering their grain have applied for a license and furnished a bond or not, or any other information, are requested to inquire by wire or mail from the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada at Fort William, Ontario.

All inquiries will be given prompt attention and fullest information available will be furnished.

By ORDER OF THE BOARD

Fort William, Ont.  
Sept. 26th, 1922.

R. Hetherington,  
Secretary.

## Highest Prices for WHEAT by Hedging

Continuous Daily Quotations  
over our Private Wire to all  
Markets Assure You Service

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# The U.F.W.A. and Juniors

## A LETTER TO THE JUNIORS FROM MRS. FRASER

To Junior Members:

On account of financial conditions and the shortage of funds in the organization, your Directors as well as your Convenor will be unable to visit Locals and do the work they had planned to do. I have had many letters inviting me to Locals, which I have been compelled to answer in the negative.

There is nothing I would like better than to be able to visit Locals in various parts of the Province, gaining thereby ideas of difficulties in the different localities and how they are being overcome, and carrying this information to other Locals. But it has been impossible. Out of my disappointment the idea has come to me that perhaps each Local having to depend entirely upon itself will make the individual members stronger. The mother who does everything for the child makes her child a weakling; the teacher who does the thinking for the pupil, instead of teaching him how to reason and think for himself, makes that pupil a failure. So, possibly, if the U.F.A. had the funds, we might help you too much over the hard places and you would not be developing yourselves.

But, Juniors, do not be discouraged if you feel separated from the rest of the organization, but determine to develop your own talent. Go in a body and organize Locals in neighboring districts and then have an interchange of meetings. Heretofore we depended upon our purses, but they have failed us, so let us now depend upon and use our heads, and see if we can not only keep up, but increase our membership.

I will be glad to hear of the work being done by any Local and to give any assistance possible. Your Secretary will do the same. Do not forget to write to your Director. He will be just as disappointed at not being able to visit you and do all the work he had planned to do, as you will be not to have him.

Mrs. R. Clarke Fraser,  
Convenor Young People's Work.

## A SUGGESTIVE PROGRAM FOR U.F.W.A. LOCALS

The following program is submitted only as a suggestion. Each Local will have its own interests, which should find their place in the Local program.

The subjects suggested will, in many cases, be found too numerous for the time devoted to one meeting. This arrangement was adopted purposely, since many Locals hold two meetings in each month. In this case, the program may be split up to provide material for each meeting. No provision has been made for joint meetings with the U.F.A., but in arranging the program to suit local needs, these joint meetings should not be forgotten. The closer the co-operation between the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals, the better for both sections.

Musical items, recitations, and community singing are the condiments of the program. A survey of your community's talent will supply these.

### January

Community Improvement Contest.—Each member to come prepared to suggest one community improvement which the

In this issue Mrs. R. Clarke Fraser, Convenor of Young People's Work, suggests to Junior Locals a plan for the development of their own organizing talent by members of Junior Locals. Mrs. Fraser also describes recent meetings of three very enthusiastic Locals of the U.F.W.A. Miss J. B. Kidd, Provincial Secretary of the U.F.W.A., submits a suggestive program for the first six months of 1922 which will prove of great assistance to the Locals.

Local can undertake during the year. She should be prepared, if requested, to give a five minutes' talk on "Why the Improvement is Necessary; What Advantage It Would Insure; and the Best Method of Accomplishing It." Prize to be awarded for the best suggestion. The prize winner to be decided by the members in attendance. Discussion as to whether the Local should undertake the accomplishment of one or more of the improvements suggested, as an objective for the year's work.

Appointment of convenors of committees as recommended by the Women's Section of the Canadian Council of Agriculture. Explanation by chairman of the method by which work through these committees is carried on.

Appointment of parliamentarian to make a critique from time to time on the way in which rules of order are followed, direct the progress of the Local in parliamentary procedure, etc.

### February

Fifteen minutes' talk or paper on "Current Events."

Report of delegates to Annual Convention.

Paper—"Sanitation in the Farm Home."

Discussion—"Six Best Periodicals for the Farm Home." Is it possible to form a magazine exchange in connection with the Local? Suggestions for its operation.

### March

Fifteen minutes' talk or paper on "Current Events."

Paper or address by the teacher—"How Can the Local Assist the School?"

Discussion—"How Much Have We a Reasonable Right to Expect from the Teacher?" What attitude shall the parent show to the teacher and her work in the presence of the child? If we have a complaint, how ought we to deal with it?

### April

Fifteen minutes' talk or paper on "Current Events."

Discussion of plans for Mother's Day Service, second Sunday in May.

Paper—"History of Women's Struggle for the Franchise." What does the privilege of the franchise mean to us? How can we best fulfill our obligations of citizenship?

Discussion—What is our responsibility in regard to the municipal government? Improvements which should be undertaken by the municipality.

### May

Fifteen minutes' talk or paper on "Current Events."

Discussion of plans for U.F.A. Sunday.

Paper—"Our U.F.A. Members of Parliament." The position taken by the

U.F.A. Federal members of Parliament in regard to all important questions. Part 1. (Note—Paper to be prepared by two members of the Local. Members to confer on the division of material.)

Discussion—"Beautification of the Farm Home." Flowers which can best withstand drought. Cultivation of flowers in dry seasons.

### June

Fifteen minutes' talk or paper on "Current Events."

Plans for Observance of Canada's Future Citizens' Day. See June 15th, 1922, issue of "The U.F.A.", pages 3 and 6.

Paper—Our U.F.A. Members of Parliament, Part II.

Discussion—"Labor Saving Devices in the Farm Home." Is their cost out of proportion to the work they do? Description of the work of machinery of this kind, such as electric lighting system, running water in the home, power washer, vacuum cleaner, electric iron. What is the best method of gradually acquiring these conveniences? Should running water or the electric plant come first?

J. B. KIDD,  
Provincial Secretary U.F.W.A.

:o:

## AN INSPIRATION TO A DIRECTOR

Usually when a Director is invited to speak to a Local, some one touches her on the shoulder and says, "Do give us something to enthuse our members, etc.," and we always try to do just that thing. How would it be if the Locals would say, "Let us have a real good meeting, so as to encourage or inspire our Director?" A little while ago I attended just such a gathering. The McConnell U.F.W.A. invited me to meet the ladies of their Local and three other Locals surrounding them. The school house was well filled with women and children. The moment you entered there seemed to be a feeling of good fellowship. If the women had any differences of opinion, they left them at home. At the close of the meeting lunch was served and a social time was enjoyed. Then the whole-hearted hand-shaking and the meeting was over. I have had very few opportunities of speaking to women alone, but I have never attended a meeting that did me so much good. Why cannot this idea be carried out more generally? It would not be necessary to have a Director in attendance. Use the talent from your own Locals, and I know the getting together occasionally of two or three Locals would mean much to the individual members, as well as to the community. Such gatherings take us away from our own difficulties for a time and brighten us up; they deepen our interest in public questions. And do not forget the secretary of each Local should have her receipt book handy and be on the look out for new members.

Mrs. R. Clarke Fraser.

:o:

## MILITARISM AND FINANCIAL POLICY

"If anybody resents the dominance of militarism, let him indict the finance-industrial policy which inevitably necessitates militarism."—Public Welfare, a monthly review of contemporary finance and industry.



## Saving on Grain Crop

Suggesting that every member of the U.F.A. who had a crop should make a calculation of the increased income which he has received by virtue of the reduction in freight rates, John C. Buckley, M.L.A., in a letter to "The U.F.A." has requested publication of the following:

"An incident happened a short time ago which revealed to me my personal indebtedness to support our organization. While speaking to a member who seemed rather dubious about its usefulness, he told me he had threshed 4,000 bushels of wheat. It occurred to me that through the determined efforts of our U.F.A. members at Ottawa, in the fight on the Crow's Nest Pass Agreement, they obtained for us 7 cents per bushel saving in our freight, which is all clear profit, thereby making for this particular member no less than \$280. His whole attitude was instantly changed.

"Would it not be a good thing if you would exhort every member who had a crop to make a similar calculation and let the cold figures speak for themselves, and we might go even farther, by compiling a list of the profit accruing to each member of a Local, posting it up in the meeting room. The total, I feel confident, would be very interesting, and bring the fact home to our minds that no matter how we sacrifice to keep our organization intact, we will sacrifice far more by allowing it to decline by any laxity on our part."

:o:

## NATIONAL RAILWAYS MAY BREAK EVEN

The report of the operations of the Canadian National Railways for the first six months of this year showed a deficit for the Canadian Northern, the Intercolonial, and the Transcontinental of approximately eight million dollars, or about half of the deficit for the same period in 1921. The Grand Trunk, on the other hand, showed a surplus of about four million dollars for the same six months, so that the net deficit for the entire national system is about four millions. As the biggest revenue is earned during the last part of the year, when the wheat crop is moved, it is thought possible that at the end of the year the national system, as a whole, may break even.

The Ottawa Journal, an advocate of national ownership of railways, predicts that, given good administration, the national railways may from now on be operated at least without loss. The Financial Times, of Montreal, an organ of the financial interests of Eastern Canada, which are closely associated with Wall Street, is, on the other hand, carrying on an aggressive campaign for the return of the National system to private ownership. This paper takes a very gloomy view of the outlook for the National railways so long as they remain Government owned roads.

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A committee appointed by the United Farmers of Nova Scotia to consider the matter of co-operative purchasing of supplies has recommended that, as a first step, farmers' clubs be organized in all sections of the Province where they do not already exist. When there are a sufficient number of clubs and farmers' co-operative stores, it is expected that the salary and other incidental expenses of a purchasing agent can be met by a small commission. The committee recommend that a beginning be made with such supplies as fertilizer, flour and feed, seed, farm implements and fencing.

## The Treasure Ship



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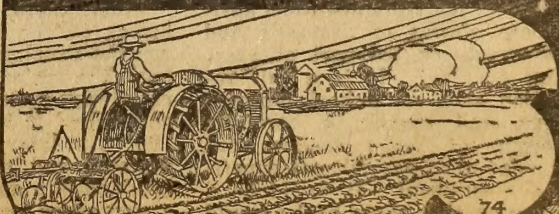
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## PURITY FLOUR

"More Bread and Better Bread"  
and Better Pastry too

USE IT IN ALL YOUR BAKING





# The History of Agriculture

By Ernest A. Howes, B.S.A.

## CHAPTER X.

### EARLIER UNITED STATES AGRICULTURE

It is not the intention at this time to deal, other than very superficially, with the history of agriculture in the great republic to the south of us. One reason for the omission at present is that the discussion of agricultural experiences in the Provinces of Canada, particularly the older Provinces, will present a picture very similar to that produced by the consideration of the lives of the early farmers in many parts of the United States. The other reason for the omission is because going into detail, particularly about a period antedating the last thirty years, would take up too much space and time for the purpose of these articles. The last thirty years presents another story that may well be given space by itself later on—the organization of technical and practical agriculture, chiefly through the far reaching systems fostered by Federal support.

#### Raw Material for the Novelist

The story of agriculture in the United States, especially from one particular standpoint, is a most fascinating one, and has been seized upon as material, as background, or as inspiration, for much of the best and of the latest literature written in America. The country is so large, and the experiences of its cosmopolitan members are so varied and running to so many extremes, that the novelist with reasonable vision saw splendid raw material for his stories of the struggles and triumphs, sorrows and joys, of this people. Indeed it is in the best novels that one can most easily find the story of the progress of agriculture in whatever part of the United States concerned.

Now we know that writers may be fanciful or whimsical in their treatment of certain subjects, but it has been laid down as almost axiomatic that the responsible writer, when he comes to write a geographical description, or tell us something of fundamental importance in the evolution of a people or settlement, will be very careful to check up as to the accuracy of his statement, and he will do this no matter how fantastically his characters may be made to perform. For this reason it is often advocated that the young American student can get a reasonably accurate history of his people, and get it in an interesting way, if he be given an opportunity to read the works of some of our best American writers, such as "Evangeline," or "The Covered Wagon," to suggest only two typical agricultural histories available.

#### Truly Historical Works

What would Longfellow or Hough say to this classification of their efforts? And yet are they not truly historical agriculture, these stories of dramatic and tragic movements on the part of great agricultural peoples? It is a fair recommendation that our school libraries might very well contain a carefully selected group of books dealing with stories founded upon agricultural experiences on our continent. It would be a safe assumption that these books would be much more widely read than a few that

Chapter Nine of Dean Howes' "History of Agriculture" appeared in "The U.F.A." of October 16th. In this issue he begins the dramatic story of the early history of agriculture in the United States.

are found there now. This is meant as constructive criticism.

The progress of agriculture among the peoples that made up the United States can only be studied in sections, and a rough classification is here offered in regard to a basis for selecting a group of books that might depict a certain class of events. The classification is based upon a combination of history and geography as the governing factors. It might be mentioned, in passing, that the plain stories of these groups of peoples are sufficiently fascinating and romantic to preclude much play of the imagination on the part of the writers.

#### North and South of the "Mason-Dixon Line"

One cannot study the story of the settlement on the Atlantic regions of the United States without making two subdivisions, and these two theatres may well be divided along the historical "Mason-Dixon line." To the north of this line settled a people who were descendants of the Roundheads or Whigs, who helped to make Cromwell's Ironsides famous. To the south of the line settled descendants of the Cavaliers, who lost out in the civil war just referred to. These two strains transferred all the good and all the bad qualities and traditions, which had been wont to motivate these parties in the old home, to the new home founded in America. Just a word now about each group.

The progress of agriculture under Puritan settlement, and indeed under Dutch settlement later on in New York, is quite similar to the progress of agriculture in Ontario, for example. The country was covered with heavy forest, and to secure arable land these large trees had to be felled and piled and burned to allow the first crop to be planted among the stumps. The hardwood stumps soon decayed, but the pine stumps presented a more difficult problem. The farms were fenced into small fields by heavy rails; the ground was worked with the standard plow and harrow of the day. The crops were few and also standard, such as potatoes, wheat, barley and oats, along with the common roots and vegetables. Indeed, the farming was English farming, sometimes only slightly modified by unusual conditions. The farm homes for many years were grouped into villages, indicating, as one writer said, "The absence of law, and the infancy of agriculture."

True, there were many individual homes on the frontier, but the owners ran the usual risks of a primitive country. The system of farming adopted was not always suited to American conditions, and indeed it took vigorous reclamation efforts, in later years, to reconstruct the depleted and stony farms of old New England into going concerns. Merely as a suggestion, one might call attention to some of the books of Fenimore Cooper

for fairly safe descriptions of the farm practices of the early New Englanders. "The Pioneer" describes the early settlements in New England; "The Chain Bearer" tells the story of the systematic settlement of the Dutch colonies. Earlier than these in story is another book by the same author which is now very seldom seen in print, "The Wept of Wish-Ton-Wish," which tells even more dramatically the story of the very early settlement of these early days.

#### Farming by Slave Labor

The English settlement in Virginia, and other points south, has a story all its own. As has been pointed out the settlers were of a different class from those further north. Then, too, it must be remembered that the climate was quite different, and a different type of crops flourished; and latterly, but by no means of least importance, these people drifted into a system of farming which depended upon slaves and indentured convicts, or perhaps prisoners would be a kinder term. To this part of the United States in the earliest days was transferred a part of the English aristocracy, the younger sons it may have been, with all the likeable and regrettable characteristics ascribed to this class. Be that as it may, these people wished to figure as large land-owners, and indeed did so figure to the greater extent, and maintained a social status that was said at times to vie with that of London.

The crops most characteristic of this south area were tobacco, cotton and hemp. We know the story of the negro slave, and of the problem always before the people of the United States because of his introduction into that country; what is not known so well is the fact that a large part of the more responsible labor, around Jamestown for instance, was performed by men who came out as convicts, but who were really nothing more reprehensible than political or military prisoners. The Scotch rebellions of 1715 and 1745 sent a large number of men to these settlements. For the most part these people and their descendants made good citizens when they had the opportunity. The great calamity came with the Civil War. With the removal of free labor, and the death of so many young men, the tilled land fell into neglect, and much of it was badly injured through erosion.

#### Realistic Picture

Here again the agricultural sins of an earlier day made necessary gigantic schemes of reclamation. Thackeray's "Virginians" gives a very realistic picture not only of the lives of the English colonist of the early days, but also his relationship with his relatives in the homeland. Our young people may find this book rather cumbersome, but no one can read "Henry Esmond," by the same writer, without being interested in this sequel. There are three very readable books written by Mary Johnston, "Prisoners of Hope," "To Have and to Hold," and "Audrey," which describe the lives of the early Southerners in a manner not easily imitated.

#### A Picturesque Settlement

Another picturesque sectional settlement is that of the Spanish on the West-coast. Anyone who has visited the



sites of the old Mission settlements along the Pacific slopes cannot but be impressed with the vast work done by the Spanish pioneers in that land. It is true their invasion was generally a religious one, but religious and educational centres can not be long in existence without the manifestation of the peaceful art of agriculture. The Spaniards had among them learned botanists and other scientists, who have left us many extensive and accurate reports of the resources of this West. The ancient capital was Monterey, situated on the picturesque old bay of the same name; Santa Barbara was another mission centre. The agriculture practised was chiefly for the purpose of local supplies, but special mention might be made of the particular attention paid to the cultivation of fruits, for which it was seen that the place and climate were adapted.

The Spaniards had the country pretty much to themselves, until the discovery of gold in '49 brought in a great rush of men from the eastern part of the continent, men who came overland or around by the coasts. The arrival of "the days of old, the days of gold, the days of '49" introduced a more aggressive type of settler who intended to go back East but for the most part never went. It is true that his descendants in later years are having a fight on their hands to hold their own with the pervasive Jap; but that is a modern story.

#### The Bret Harte Days

With the men of '49 and '60 came many writers of the type of Bret Harte and Mark Twain. It is true that most of the stories written had to do with mining. Here and there, however, will be found reference to agricultural practices; but of course agriculture must have seemed rather commonplace in those hectic days, despite the fact that the men who confined themselves to growing something were the men who were best off as the years went by. The writer has visited an old settlement on one of the eastern slopes of the Sierras where a little band of men settled themselves down to utilize the water that trickled out of the hills to grow Alfalfa. They sold to the contemptuous teamsters and miners. These latter have passed on and "nobody asks who or what they have been," but this little settlement is still a thriving agricultural community.

#### The Fourth Phase

The fourth phase of agricultural development in the United States is found in the great trek from the Atlantic seaboard westward. The movement from the Pacific eastward is negligible, but the story of the great movement toward the land of the setting sun, is very engrossing. No attempt can here be made to trace the movement—over the Alleghanies, ever westward, across great rivers, plains, and deserts; over lands apparently impossible to the pioneer, the frontier moved; closer and closer to the Rockies, then over the Rockies, and on to the Sierras; the advance being so definite that even yet farmers in Nevada speak of Wyoming as back East. These pioneers as they moved Westward took with them their farming implements, also their farming practices, so that now, whether it be on a Vermont farm or a Utah farm, if we make reasonable allowances for modified environment, we find a great many of the same agricultural crops and practices. Reference has been made to "The Covered Wagon," which appeared recently as a serial in "The

(Continued on page 12)

# THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

*Say, Farmer!*

The Management of the HOME BANK, CALGARY, will be pleased to discuss with Farmers all matters of business connected with farming. Call when in Calgary and become acquainted. We can be of service. Your troubles are our troubles.

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## APPLES vs. WHEAT

We are in the position to exchange with any "Grain Growers' Local" Apples for a car load of clean Feed Wheat, or No. 1 Feed Oats, loose.

What have you to offer? Samples expected to accompany any offers. Individuals need not apply.

## Penticton Co-operative Growers

PENTICTON, B.C.



### NOTICE

Legislative Assembly of the Province of Alberta

TAKE NOTICE the time for receiving Petitions for Private Bills at the next Session of the Legislative Assembly will expire on Saturday, the 3th day of January, 1923.

JOHN R. COWELL,

Clerk of the House.

350-29a

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We have a contract for poultry, and until that is completed, we are offering extra prices. Ship early and get the benefit.

### LIVE POULTRY PRICES

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| No. 1 Chickens, per lb. ....              | 13c |
| No. 2 Chickens, per lb. ....              | 10c |
| No. 1 Fowl, 4 lbs. and over, per lb. .... | 11c |
| No. 1 Fowl, under 4 lbs., per lb. ....    | 8c  |
| No. 1 Old Cox, per lb. ....               | 6c  |
| No. 1 Ducklings, heavy, per lb. ....      | 13c |
| No. 1 Geese, heavy, per lb. ....          | 15c |
| No. 1 Turkeys, per lb. ....               | 18c |

WE LOAN COOPS TO SHIP US  
ALL PRICES F.O.B. CALGARY

### TURKEYS

Ship from December 1st to 18th.  
The bulk of these should arrive before December 10th.

Ship Dressed Hogs and Veal to us.

**Alberta Produce Co. Ltd.**  
CALGARY

## WANTED

### Your Poultry, Eggs, and Butter

We are open to buy small or large quantities of farm products.

Established 1914. Licensed and bonded as Produce Dealer by the Provincial Government. Reference, Dominion Bank.

**SAM SHEININ**  
Public Market Calgary

### EXCHANGE OF COCKERELS

Farmers of Western Canada spend thousands of dollars every year buying new cockerels when most of this money could be saved by exchanging the breeding cockerels they have used for one season with some other farmer who has similar good breeding cockerels of the same breed.

How is the exchange to be made? Send a classified advertisement for insertion under "Poultry" in "The U.F.A." classified advertising section, stating the birds you have to exchange and what you want in return. This will cost you only 3c. per word. It should not be necessary to spend more than \$1.00 on advertising and 75c. to \$2.00 on express charges, whereas new cockerels would probably cost you \$5.00 each.

Save Money and Get Better Results  
by Exchanging Your Cockerels.

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Manufacturers of  
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PHONE 5527 EDMONTON

# The Heart of the U.F.A. Movement

By Roy Clemens, Didsbury

To-day is surely an opportune time for one and all of the members of the greatest democratic and economic movement of the present day social and political life of Canada to look to the heart of the organization, and to see if that all-important organ is still beating with the even tireless swing that gave health and stability and strength to the movement during the political contests of last year. If it is missing a beat here and there, even if only very occasionally, we must lose no time in locating and removing the cause. We are now in the hardest fight of all our existence—a lessening of interest is our insidious, unseen enemy.

### Local Is the Vital Thing

The individual Local itself is the vital thing upon which and around which this movement of co-operation has grown, and the only possible way to continue to advance both economically and politically is to see that it is kept free from all disease. If disease has already attacked it in any quarter, now is the time to root it out, as this strength and vitality must be retained and increased.

Are we getting from our Locals everything that they can give, or are we only developing them along certain easy lines, and not rounding them out into perfect organization, economic, political, social, and educational? The possibilities of our Locals really know no bounds in these directions, and the greatest field of all for unlimited advancement lies in the educational opportunities.

### All Students of Economics

I believe I am safe in saying that for the first time in the history of Alberta, almost all farmers' sons and daughters are students of economics, and are developing in accordance with the educational privileges they have had. And they are wanting to know the why of a good many things which many of you fathers and mothers never thought of questioning until very recently. The only explanation of this new interest on the part of the boys and girls is the fact that they have picked it up almost as a contagion from the older people. But, as parents, are you always able to answer the questions asked of you by these students in a satisfactory way? Or, owing to the haziness of your own ideas, have you been unable to give true expression to the real aims and purposes of this movement? If so, you are missing a great opportunity that your Local is holding out to you and to the boys and girls who are dependent upon you for their introduction to economic education.

### Keep Abreast of Advance

Make your Local a school, and through it get from this great movement the most it can yield. That is the only possible way for you to keep abreast of the big advance, and to know that you are in the right. Then, knowing that you are in the right, and being able to prove that you as individual members have the right viewpoint, you will be able to guide and stimulate the interest of these young students. You will be able to tell these future U.F.A. members of Parliament, and leaders to be, just why you took political action. They will not be left under the impression that you were simply hungry for power, but will understand that you were advancing with the

times. You will give them a foundation upon which to carry on the work which you have just begun.

Educate the boys and girls of today in the ideals of the United Farmers' movement of Alberta, and you can then say that the heart of the movement, the Local itself, is sound, and you have done something really great in providing for the future a true understanding of equality and justice.

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### THE HISTORY OF AGRICULTURE

(Continued from page 11)

Saturday Evening Post." It is a most gripping description of the westward movement and gives one a lasting perspective of this phase of pioneer life.

As this is written chiefly for the young people who get "The U.F.A." no apology is offered for using novels as reference books. A confession of faith on the part of the writer is to the effect that he prefers to refer the young people to something they will read, even at the risk of encountering some slight inaccuracies, rather than to some accurate but "faultlessly dull" history that he is sure the young people will never read if they see it in time to escape.

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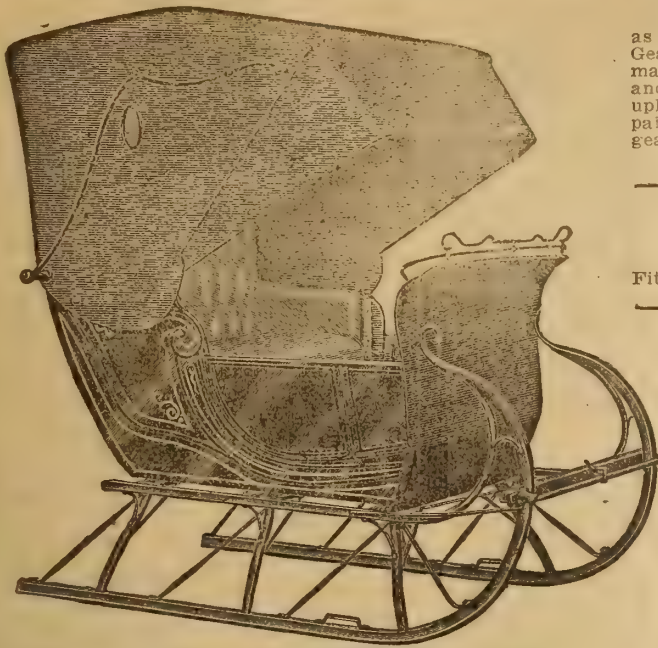
"It is a matter for every-day observation that men commonly prefer catchwords and ready-made phrases to the effort of thinking for themselves; and even when they endeavor to think, they are not infrequently betrayed by these battered substitutes for genuine reflection—a natural and inevitable corollary, of course, of that lack of a comprehensive education which we have already deplored. The glib-tongued phrase-monger, the specious impostor, seeking their chance, lose no opportunity of providing humanity with substitutes for thinking. The fool, on the other hand, though contributing, does not do so of set purpose. He is the victim of his mental poverty, and has not the means, even if he had the will, to clothe his mind otherwise; whilst the rest of us, who, we will charitably suppose, do not entirely fall within either category, slip into the usage of these phrases through sheer mental inertia. Mankind suffers from a well-nigh incurable laziness when thinking is concerned, and anything which eliminates the necessity for thought is welcomed with feelings of relief. The knave, being as often as not quite active mentally, is well aware of this, and knows he can trust his victims to believe any short, simple affirmation if only it is repeated often enough. The simpler and more devoid of reasoning the better."—Hugh P. Vowles, in "Under New Management."

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"The final form of human strife, as I regard it, is Germ Warfare. I think it will come to that; and, so far as I can see, there is no reason why it should not, if you mean to fight. We must envisage these new forms of warfare, and as far as possible expend energy, time and money in encouraging our inventors and scientists to study the waging of war on a wholesale scale instead of thinking so much about methods which kill only a few individuals at a time."—Major-General E. D. Swinton, at the Royal United Service Institution.



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## PORTLAND CUTTER

as shown in cut, complete with storm door and top. Gear is built of first grade hickory, the body frame of maple with basswood panels and 3 ply veneer back and dash, shoeing of heavy channel steel. Handsomely upholstered, seat and back removable. Beautifully painted and finished in black body and dark green gear. **\$70.00** f.o.b. Calgary or Edmonton.

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U.G.G. Sleighs are unsurpassed for strength, durability and easy running by any sleigh made or sold in Canada, and their value is unequalled. Runners, Pole, Reaches and Rollers are of first grade oak. Iron strapping on nose and forward part of runners. Sleights track correctly and their fine balance gives easy draft.

2 in. Steel Shoe Sleigh..\$40.00 2 in. Cast Shoe Sleigh..\$43.50  
2 1/2 in. Steel Shoe Sleigh.. 42.00 2 1/2 in. Cast Shoe Sleigh.. 50.00

## FARM POWER REDUCED TO LOWEST COST

For service and value, there is nothing better in farm power than the U.G.G. Hercules Kerosene Engine. Inclusive price of a full base, 12 h.p. stationary or mounted on all steel truck is \$300.00

A few of these 12 h.p. engines, rebuilt after a few months' service in elevators, just as good as new, can be had for \$270.00.

5 h.p. full base or portable.....\$150.00

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Every engine equipped with Webster Magneto. Hercules Engines are strong, dependable, economical sources of farm power.

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THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY offers to settlers, Farm Lands in Western Canada for mixed farming, raising cattle, and poultry, and for dairying. TWENTY YEARS to pay with small cash payment. Good soil—good climate—good schools. Every assistance given intending settlers in selecting a farm. Write for our free literature.

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**SHIP YOUR FURS TO US**

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**100% PROTECTION FOR LIFE**

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A message from the stock yards.

Prices are better than for days. You have been holding off for the market.

The Long Distance Message comes. You act at once and ship your fat stock.

The other fellow acts as quickly in response to your Long Distance Call. It is an important message.

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Are you making full use of it?



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## Resolutions for the Annual Convention

While it would be impossible, in limited space, to publish in full in "The U.F.A." all of the resolutions submitted for the consideration of the Annual Convention, a concise summary of such resolutions received to date is given below: Two resolutions were published in the last issue. Some of the resolutions have also been published in the reports of constituency conventions. As the Provincial Secretary announces elsewhere in this issue, copies in full of all resolutions for the consideration of the Annual Convention, received before December 1st, will be circulated to the Locals.

### Opposed to Broadening Out

The following resolution was adopted at the annual convention of the Stettler U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association:

"Whereas the basic principle upon which the U.F.A. organization is built is that of Economic Group Organization; and

"Whereas action has been taken in both Federal and Provincial politics, and members elected on this principle; and

"Whereas we are now facing a crisis wherein this principle is seriously threatened through the efforts of certain farmer leaders and others in endeavoring (1) either to amalgamate or affiliate with the Liberal party, or (2) to form a Progressive political party by 'Broadening out' from this basis to take in members from any or all other classes;

"Be it therefore resolved that we hereby reaffirm our adherence to the principle of Economic Group Organization and co-operation between economic groups, and demand that our representatives in the Provincial Parliament stand firm in adherence to this principle and that they oppose any steps looking to either amalgamation or affiliation with a political party or to the formation of a new political party by any broadening out policy."

### Membership Fee

The membership fee is the subject of a resolution passed by the Stettler convention, who advocate that the fee include the amount determined by the Annual Convention and the dues set by the Federal and Provincial associations.

Other resolutions urge that civil servants be retained as long as efficient and honest, no matter what their politics; that recommendations for the appointment of Government officials in the constituency be made jointly by the Board of Directors of the association and the member; and that the remuneration of members of the Legislature be set by statutory enactment.

### Feed and Seed Shortage

The Stettler convention also urgently requested the Government to take immediate steps to remedy the situation with regard to shortage of seed and feed grain, either by procuring a reduction of freight rates or by other means; called upon the Government to relieve the financial condition of Alberta farmers to the extent, if necessary, of declaring a moratorium; and asked for a statement from the management of the Canadian National Railways as to when the Big Valley-Loverna line, or any other line through the district midway between Gadsby and Craigmyle, would be built.

The Warner Provincial Constituency convention has passed resolutions asking for an amendment to the banking laws to enable farmers to give chattel mortgages on growing crops; requesting the Federal Government to organize farm loan banks with power to loan money on long term payments at not more than 6% interest;

advocating that the Provincial Government, before the fall of 1923, enact legislation providing for the guarantee or payment of the indebtedness of solvent farmers who would transfer all their assets to the Government, and repay in thirty annual payments any amount expended by the Government. This resolution also urges that arrangements be made between the Government and loan companies whereby the interest on such amounts would be reduced to a nominal rate.

### Election of Vice-President

The Cappon District U.F.A. Association has passed a resolution calling for a constitutional amendment to provide that the Vice-President of the U.F.A. shall be elected at the Annual Convention, instead of by the present method; this association asks that all school boards be urged to keep open their schools from September to July; that the membership fee be reduced to two dollars, of which one and a half dollars would go to Central Office and fifty cents be retained by the Local; that the Canadian Council of Agriculture be reconstructed on a basis of representation in proportion to membership or shareholders; and that a Wheat Board for 1923 be brought into operation.

The Bruderheim-Cutknife railway branch is the subject of a resolution passed by the Victoria Provincial Constituency Association strongly favoring the early completion of this branch, and urging that the Federal members for Victoria and Battle River use all legitimate means to hasten its construction.

"They are not the worst things of which one is most ashamed: there is not only deceit behind a mask—there is so much goodness in craft. I could imagine that a man with something costly and fragile to conceal, would roll through life clumsily and rotundly like an old, green, heavily-hooped wine-cask: the refinement of his shame requiring it to be so."—Friedrich Nietzsche.

### ASK INFORMATION ON GRASSHOPPERS

In September the Department of Agriculture circulated a questionnaire to all Locals of the U.F.A. that were situated in the area that was infested with grasshoppers. This asked for a statement regarding the success of the campaign that has been waged this summer, and for suggestions whereby it could be improved for next year, also for an estimate as to the amount of material that will be required in each district in 1923. Very few of these questionnaires have been filled out and returned to Edmonton. The information is urgently needed in order to complete records as to the desirability of continuing the campaign and is an absolute necessity from Locals that are situated in unorganized territory for upon it will depend the policy for the coming year.

All members of the U.F.A. are requested to see that the reports from their Locals are filled out at the next meeting and forwarded to Edmonton in order that their requirements will be on record when supplies are purchased and are apportioned for distribution.

The questionnaire asks:

1. Estimated percentage of grain and other crops that would have been lost in your district had no poisoning been done?
2. Estimated percentage of loss actually caused by grasshoppers?
3. Estimated acreage saved by poisoning?
4. Estimated value in dollars of crops saved by poisoning?
5. Estimated value in dollars of crops destroyed by grasshoppers?
6. How much bait will your district require next year as compared with this?
7. Have you any suggestions to make whereby this Department can improve the campaign next year?



## A Few Suggestions to Co-operators

The following suggestions are offered to Locals engaged in co-operative trading or contemplating same:

Are the members of your Local "one hundred percenters"? Are they loyal to their society? Do they patronize their own business as much as they should? There is hardly a Local that can answer these questions in the affirmative. The difficulty in building up the spirit of teamwork and absolute loyalty among the membership is one of the most important problems confronting co-operative societies.

One of the most effective means of solving the problem is to organize the women in the U. F. A. and U. F. W. A. Locals, inducing them to take up the study of co-operation, to increase their interest in the co-operative store, to suggest improvements in the store in every way possible, to arrange social meetings for all the members, and in a general way to make co-operation not only an economic, but a spiritual reality.

The various Locals connected with the same co-operative association should try to form a U. F. A. District Association, and carry the co-operative organization into that association. The women of the different Locals could meet under the District Association, and co-ordinate their efforts to help the co-operative movement. They might possibly form a Women's Co-operative Committee of the District Association. This Committee should be responsible for arranging an educational program for the members, and should see that co-operative literature is secured to be read and discussed. Once in a while they might get a speaker from a neighboring co-operative society. A small library of co-operative literature might be maintained for the special benefit of the women folks. Useful literature on the co-operative movement might be distributed by the women.

A membership committee should be selected for securing new members while a visiting committee may do good work in visiting members who have not been coming regularly to the store, to induce them to patronize it more faithfully. Many little misunderstandings may be patched up by means of a personal, tactful word by an earnest woman co-operator. As a medium through which suggestions and complaints may be handled, a store committee should be created.

It should not be forgotten that, after all, most purchasers at co-operative or other stores are women. Enlist their personal sympathy through a group of their own, and you can be almost sure of success.

### PROBLEM OF NATURAL RESOURCES

(Continued from page 4)

wearisome things, I know, and I will quote no more.

We come now to consider just what is the position of the Province at the present time. If we are content to say to the Dominion Government: "We are prepared to take over the balance of our resources and give up all our annual subsidies," I do not think we would have very much trouble getting a settlement from the Dominion Government. I believe that the Dominion Cabinet is prepared to consider a transfer of the resources to us on terms by which we give up all our present subsidies. Manitoba and Sas-

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HERE'S the book every trapper wants. Prices of raw furs are high this season, so get all the furs you can. **NOW** is the time to buy your supplies. Write us for our big 48 page Supply Catalog and "THE ART OF TRAPPING" combined—"2 books in 1." Contains descriptions and prices of many big money-saving bargains in traps and other supplies.

Also gives a complete and accurate description, pictures and tracks of the different fur-bearers of Canada; tells when and where to trap; the best and most successful trapping methods; the right kind of baits and scents; the correct sizes of traps to use; the proper way of skinning and handling the different pelts to make them worth the most money; the trapping laws of every province. "SHUBERT" will send this great book **FREE** to trappers and fur shippers. You need it—you should have it. Just sign and mail the coupon below and a copy will come to you by next mail. *Don't be without it.*

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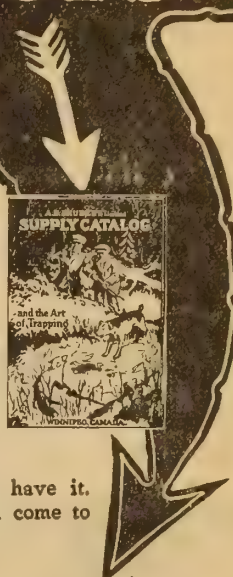
Without obligation send me your "2 books in 1," "THE ART OF TRAPPING," the Big "SHUBERT" SUPPLY CATALOG and keep me posted on raw fur market conditions.

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Province \_\_\_\_\_ R. F. D. \_\_\_\_\_

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Drink---

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Edmonton Agents—Commercial Brokerage Co., Ltd.

Made from Highest Grade Alberta Malted Barley  
and Imported Hops.



## "Take It From Me"

*Said the Philosopher*

"that the solution of this temperance question, with all its agitation, lies in the use of a mild, admittedly useful beverage like

### EDMONTON BEER

"Many sincere temperance advocates have learned to differentiate between malt beer and spirituous liquors, and are urging the substitution of beer for strong liquors as the real means of temperance."

The percentage of alcohol in Edmonton Beer is a mere incident and serves to stimulate the digestive activity of the stomach, while its food value is of the highest order.

**The Edmonton Brewing & Malting Co. Ltd.**

EDMONTON - - - - - ALBERTA

katchewan, of course, will not be content with that, and you cannot blame them. I believe that Saskatchewan at the present time only has left 2,000,000 acres of very poor land, and is it to be expected that that Province will be willing to give up its subsidy for all time to come in return for the transfer of this amount of poor land? I believe that you will find in the course of years, some arrangements made by which the land will be turned over to Saskatchewan, and they will retain the greater part of their subsidy. How will we feel if we have previously made an agreement on another basis? Manitoba is even in worse condition and will not consent, of course, to a transfer of its resources unless it gets some consideration for all the land alienated for homestead as well as railway purposes.

#### No Claim for Homestead Lands

Now I am prepared to go this far and no further in regard to our Government. Any statement that we are following blindly the Saskatchewan Government is not correct. We are making no claims for lands alienated for homesteads. We are not demanding any consideration for lands given to railways for construction within the Province. We think that any Government might have done the same thing. But so far, at any rate, we have not been able to forget that we are working for the Province of Alberta, that we are facing probably the most difficult financial conditions for many generations, and that these conditions will prevail probably for a few years more, and not only have we to consider the exemption of the C.P.R. from taxation, the loss of half the mineral royalties, but also over 6,000,000 acres of our very best land has been taken to build railways that do not concern this Province at all, except perhaps the Transcontinental Railway. We realize the importance of obtaining the resources; we are working hard to get them, and we have made definite propositions to the Dominion Government which in due course will be made public.

Some consideration, we are insisting, must be given to these things. Whether we are right or wrong remains to be seen; whether the citizens of the Province are prepared to endorse that remains to be seen. It is not my intention in this article to advocate any particular policy, but I do think it is due to the citizens of this Province that they should know some of the things that are concerning our minds at the present time, because after all we are now coming to the time when no Government will say we will or we will not do such a thing, but that the great mass of public opinion must decide every question of public policy, and as far as we are concerned, we are quite prepared to abide by the decision of the public; for I believe that times have changed since Disraeli said that politics was the art of governing people by deceiving them. I believe that politics at the present time consists of governing in accordance with the expressed wishes of an educated public opinion.

"When the Government of Canada borrowed \$30,000,000, gold yardstick measure, in 1918, the money symbols were the equivalent of 10,000,000 bushels of wheat. The magic yardstick measured out that amount of wheat, or its equivalent in other produce, as a loan to the Government. But when the loan has to be paid back, measured by the same yardstick, the people of Canada have to produce 30,000,000 bushels of wheat, or equivalent goods and services, in return for 10,000,000 bushels. The gold standard is truly a delightful 'yardstick of commerce'—for the operators of it."—Ottawa Citizen.

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### Have you given HER that Ring yet?

Talk—profession of regard, is all right, but most women like a little tangible evidence of it, in the form of a nice Ring.

A nice Diamond costs little—\$15.00 up. Come and see them when you're in Calgary.

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Jewellers

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Good Flour at a Fair Price is more Economical than Cheap Flour at any price.

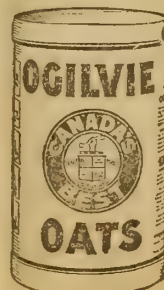
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PRODUCES MORE  
AND IS ALWAYS DEPENDABLE

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ARE BEST FOR BREAKFAST

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IN YOUR TOWN





## Member's Report on Sessional Indemnity

While as complete publicity as the limits of space would permit has been given to the various resolutions on the subject of the sessional indemnity which have been received by "The U.F.A.," only one statement on this subject by a member of the Alberta Legislature has been published. The report printed on this page deals with the matter of the indemnity paid for the special session in July, and also with the services given by a member to his constituents.

In his report to the Didsbury U.F.A. Provincial Constituency convention, on Oct. 30, A. B. Claypool, M.L.A. for the constituency, said in part:

"I believe that to-day is the day that the electors should do the talking, and not the member.

"Inasmuch as the papers have taken great exception to the so-called 'Indemnity Grab' and have given it a great amount of space and what one would think was a very thorough discussion, I will deal briefly with the question of service and indemnity.

"First of all I wish to express my appreciation that none of the Locals in my constituency rushed to the press with a resolution condemning both the Government and myself for our action and imputing the vilest of motives to us. But either through confidence in the Government or through a sense of fair play they have waited to take it up with me here at the proper time and proper place. And in consequence I want to have the fullest discussion to-day, with all the facts, so that we can have a complete understanding between us, which is a solid foundation for us to build upon.

### Diary of Duties

"In taking office a year ago I did so with the understanding that a different kind of service was required than that which we had been getting in the past. I have tried to give the service that I thought was wanted, and if I have erred in rightly gauging your wishes now is the time to find it out. At the beginning of this year I started a diary for my own information, and from that diary I gain the following information as to my duties:

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| Local meetings .....                                  | 25  |
| M.D. meetings .....                                   | 7   |
| Days' inspection roads, bridges, etc. ....            | 20  |
| District Association meetings ....                    | 2   |
| Executive meetings .....                              | 1   |
| 6 trips to Edmonton days (including 2 sessions) ..... | 105 |

160

Out of pocket expense away from home .....

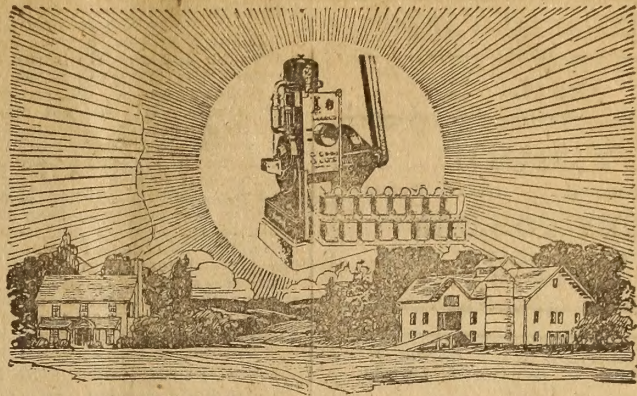
home .....

"I have received and answered over four hundred letters in the first ten months of this year, some of which have required several hours gathering the needed information.

"It does not take any great stretch of imagination, considering the time away from home, the correspondence at home, together with the necessary study properly to fulfill the duties, to call this a full time job. And one does not need to take a bank calendar and cross off the holidays either.

### The Special Session

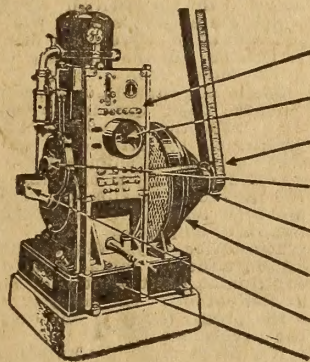
"The Legislative Act of Alberta provides that a sessional indemnity of \$2000 be paid for each and every session. Up until the special session last summer the full indemnity has always been taken in Alberta. One session of ten days in 1914 drew the full indemnity, which at that time was \$1500. The farmer members had the feeling that this was unfair, and in consequence a bill was introduced cutting it to \$200 for that special session. We all felt that this was a very moderate sum and that we were doing the fair and square thing by our constituents. On the floor of the house Capt. Pearson, of Calgary, moved that it be increased from \$200 to \$250, which was the same that the Saskatchewan Legislature had just voted for the same sort of a session. This carried by the farmers dividing and the Liberals voting solidly for the amendment. One can hardly blame the Liberals, for to them it was an ideal situation. They got the money and the farmers got the blame. But even in voting that \$50 increase the members felt that they were amply justified, knowing the service that they were trying to give and the expense that they had to meet continually. Personally, I feel that we have violated no



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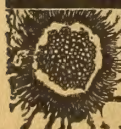
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## The Connecting Link

"There is a great deal of useful work that a member can do. He is the connecting link between the Government at Edmonton and the people at home. He can take information both places. He can aid many people who take advantage of Government service. He can advise the departments of Government about the spending of money locally, so as to get the best results. And above all, he can keep himself thoroughly informed on the needs of the people so that the laws will be sympathetic to their best interests.

"In your discussion don't hesitate to ask for more information or freely to express your ideas and opinions, for it is the discussion that will count and help to improve conditions rather than the opinions that you withhold here and express in other places."

## APPLICATIONS FOR RELIEF.

Until the beginning of December, when E. J. Fream and his staff will move to Edmonton, applications from northern farmers for assistance in arranging their financial affairs will be dealt with in Calgary. A number of applications have been received since the Government's offer to mediate between farmers and their creditors was announced, and these applications are being handled by the staff which was organized, under Mr. Fream, for Southern Alberta relief work.

## EMBARGO TO BE LIFTED.

Announcement has been made by Hon. W. R. Motherwell of the terms of the agreement made with the British Government under which the cattle embargo will be lifted. The full text of the agreement has not yet reached Ottawa, but the following is the substance of the information received by cable:

Cattle not capable of breeding are subject to three days' quarantine before shipment, daily inspection on voyage, and must be accompanied by certificate of health before leaving point of shipment.

Cattle capable of breeding are subject to the foregoing regulation, and in addition must be tested for tuberculosis within one month of shipment.

The three days' quarantine may be observed either at initial point of shipment, in rail transit, or at point of ocean embarkation, at the option of the shipper.

Reciprocal terms is one of the features of the agreement.

Negotiations for the agreement, which was under discussion with the Lloyd George Government, have been continued by the new British Government. The terms quoted above are subject to the approval of the British Parliament.

## L. &amp; N.W. FREIGHT RATES

The statement is made by Hon. V. W. Smith, Provincial Minister of Railways, that the 20,000 minimum on carloads of hogs on the Lacombe and Northwestern Railway has been reduced to 16,000. Considerable deficits in the operation of this line have to be met yearly from the general funds, the Minister adds, and for this reason the general scale of freight charges is based on the mountain scale. Livestock rates, however, are from ½ to 1½ cents less than the mountain scale.

## CONFIDENCE IN GOVERNMENT

A resolution was passed by the Rosyth Local recently affirming the confidence of the Local in the Provincial Government and their integrity. The resolution declares that there has been too much controversy on the indemnity question, and points out that a bill for the services of many professional men for five days' time would amount to more than \$250. It suggests that a stated salary should be paid to members of the Legislature for their services during the year.

## GOT REDUCTION IN COAL PRICE

Rolling Green Local, after some discussion at a recent meeting on the subject of the sessional indemnity, passed a vote of confidence in their member of the Legislature, and declared their opinion that members should be paid enough salary to devote their whole time to their public work. This Local are making arrangements to buy their winter supplies of staple goods co-operatively, and have secured a reduction of 50 cents per ton in the price of coal for their members.

## OPPOSE IMMIGRATION SCHEME

Directors of the East Edmonton U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Federal Constituency Association at a recent meeting passed the following resolution on the subject of immigration:—

"Whereas we believe that the occupation of our vacant lands by prosperous settlers is

most desirable, a prosperous settler being the best immigration agent, and whereas we must acknowledge the financial burdens of this basic industry are such that it is impossible for farmers to continue to carry on under existing conditions, we therefore wish to point out the folly of any immigration policy until the aforesaid burdens are removed, because, 1st, every large influx of settlers would but tend to intensify for those already on the land the conditions now existing and 2nd, we consider it a gross injustice to those who may be induced to come."

## ASK SPECIAL CONVENTION

The Moyerton Local No. 184 have requested publication of the following resolution, passed at a recent meeting:

"Whereas, the indemnity voted by the Alberta Legislature for its special session dealing with the Wheat Board has been considered by the press and by a considerable portion of the public as unwarranted, and has even been called graft and a plundering of the Treasury by some, and

"Whereas, the action of the Hon. Mrs. Parby in the returning of the full indemnity would seem to indicate that there may be some grounds for the charge, and

"Whereas, the U.F.A. must accept the responsibility for the action of its representatives in the Legislature,

"Be it therefore resolved that this Local request the calling of a special convention of the Alexandra Provincial Political Association to consider the action of our representative in the matter of this indemnity, to endorse his action if it so be that we find ourselves in agreement therewith, or instruct him to hand back a portion of the indemnity should the convention so decide, and to take our responsibility as a democratic unit. We further require the convention to consider a recommendation to the Legislature calling for a fixed annual salary for our representatives, instead of a sessional indemnity, and thus make a repetition of this trouble impossible."

## U.F.A. LEGAL DEPARTMENT

The U.F.A. maintains a Legal Department designed to give advice on points of law for the benefit of U.F.A. members. All inquiries must be forwarded through the Secretary of a U.F.A. Local, accompanied by the regular fee charged by the Legal Department. Inquiries cannot be answered when forwarded by individual members or when unaccompanied by the fee.

In this column from time to time will be published a selection of those inquiries and the replies of the Legal Department, which, in the opinion of the Editor, are of such general character as to be of value to our members as a whole.

## INCORPORATION OF LOCAL

Question: In order to erect scales and shed for same, will it be necessary for our Local to incorporate? And if so, what form of incorporation would be best?

Answer: If you intend to operate your scales as a business or for profit, it would be necessary to incorporate under the Joint Stock Companies Act. On the other hand, if you simply wish to hold property for community purposes and operate the scales not for profit but for such community purposes, it will be sufficient for you to incorporate under the Benevolent and Other Societies Act, the expense of which is much less than that involved in incorporating for business.

A number of Locals have incorporated under the Benevolent and Other Societies Act for the purpose of holding property for other than commercial purposes such as community halls, etc., and the total expense involved in such procedure, including registration, is not more than from \$20 to \$25. This enables the Local to hold land, which they could not otherwise do. It enables them to buy, sell, transfer or mortgage or otherwise deal with land which is for the purposes of the organization and not for profit. We presume your Local intend to hold property on which the scales are situated and in order to hold such land it will be necessary to be incorporated.

If, however, you simply intend to use some property of a friend on which you would erect such scales for the use of your members, and for which no charge would be made, it would not be necessary to become incorporated.



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